

## Federal Communications Commission

## § 5.151

whichever is greater. This bandwidth should be determined in accordance with § 2.202 of part 2 of this chapter.

[48 FR 52738, Nov. 22, 1983]

### §§ 5.104–5.105 [Reserved]

#### § 5.106 Transmitter control requirements.

Each licensee shall be responsible for maintaining control of the transmitter authorized under its station authorization. This includes both ensuring that transmissions are in conformance with the operating characteristics prescribed in the station authorization and that the station is operated only by persons duly authorized by the licensee.

[48 FR 52738, Nov. 22, 1983]

### § 5.107 [Reserved]

#### § 5.108 Wildlife tracking and ocean buoy tracking operations.

Except as provided in §§ 5.101, 5.102, 5.103 and 5.106, the use of frequencies in the bands 40.66–40.70 MHz and 216–220 MHz for the tracking of and telemetry of scientific data from ocean buoys and animal wildlife are subject to the following conditions:

(a) All transmitters used at stations first licensed after February 18, 1975, shall comply with the technical requirements in paragraph (b) of this section and shall be type accepted as provided in § 5.109.

(b) Technical requirements for transmitters used for these operations are as follows:

(1) In the 40.66–40.70 MHz frequency band, the bandwidth required for frequency tolerance plus the occupied bandwidth of any emissions must be adjusted so as to be confined within this band, except as permitted by paragraph (b)(6) of this section.

(2) In the 216–220 MHz frequency band, the carrier frequency shall be maintained within 0.005 percent of the assigned frequency.

(3) Classes of emission will be limited to A0, A1, A2, F1, F2 and/or F9.

(4) Occupied bandwidth shall not exceed 1 kHz.

(5) The maximum carrier power shall not exceed 1 milliwatt for airborne wildlife applications, 10 milliwatts for

terrestrial wildlife applications and 100 milliwatts for ocean buoys.

(6) The mean power of emissions shall be attenuated below the mean output power of the transmitter in accordance with the schedule shown in § 5.103(b) of this subpart.

[40 FR 2814, Jan. 16, 1975; 40 FR 6474, Feb. 12, 1975; 48 FR 52738, Nov. 22, 1983]

#### § 5.109 Acceptability of transmitters for licensing.

All transmitters used at stations licensed for wildlife and ocean buoy tracking and telemetering operations pursuant to § 5.108 shall be type accepted or notified pursuant to subpart J of part 2 of this chapter. After March 5, 1984, only grants of notification will be issued for equipment authorized for use in this service.

(Secs. 4(i), 302, 303(e) 303(f) and 303(r) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended)

[49 FR 3996, Feb. 1, 1984]

## Subpart D—Operating Requirements

### § 5.151 General limitations on use.

(a) The following transmission limitations are applicable to all classes of stations in the Experimental Radio Service:

(1) Stations may make only such transmissions as are necessary and directly related to the conduct of the licensee's stated program of experimentation as specified in this application for construction permit and license and the related station instrument of authorization, and as governed by the provisions of the rules and regulations contained in this part. All transmissions shall be limited to the minimum practical transmission time.

(2) When transmitting, the licensee must use every precaution to insure that the radio frequency energy emitted will not cause harmful interference to the services carried on by stations operating in accordance with the Table of Frequency Allocations of part 2 of this chapter and, further, that the power radiated is reduced to the lowest practical value consistent with the program of experimentation for which the station authorization is granted. If harmful interference to an established